UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * Case No. 08-CR-906 (KAM)

Brooklyn, New York

March 29, 2010

KEMO SYLLA,

Defendant.

TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR PLEADING BEFORE THE HONORABLE KIYO A. MATSUMOTO UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

V.

For the Government: PATRICK SEAN SINCLAIR, ESQ.

SREE VAMSHI REDDY, ESQ.

Asst. United States Attorney United States Attorney's Office

271 Cadman Plaza Brooklyn, NY 11201

For the Defendant: ZACHARY MARGULIS-OHNUMA

Law Office of Zachary

Margulis-Ohnuma

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Certified Interpreter: MR. PA DRAMMEH

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

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1 (Proceedings commenced at 3:49 p.m.) 2 THE COURT: Criminal cause for a pleading, 08-CR-3 906, USA versus Kemo Sylla. Please state your appearances 4 for the record. MR. SINCLAIR: For the United States, Patrick 5 Sinclair and Vamshi Reddy. Good afternoon. 6 7 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 8 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Zachary Margulis-Ohnuma, 260 9 Madison Avenue, for the defendant Kemo Sylla. Good afternoon, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Good afternoon. And we have an 11 12 interpreter here. Sir, your name for the record? THE INTERPRETER: My name is Padia Drammeh. 13 14 THE COURT: All right. Would you please take an 15 oath to interpret these proceedings? 16 (The interpreter is sworn.) THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Sylla, will you please 17 rise and take an oath to tell the truth? 18 19 (The defendant is sworn.) 20 THE CLERK: You may be seated. 21 THE COURT: Mr. Sylla, before deciding whether to 22 accept your quilty plea, there are a number of questions that 23 I must ask you in order to assure myself that your plea is 24 valid. If you do not understand one of my questions, please

let me know and I will re-phrase my question.

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1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
2	THE COURT: Do you understand that having been
3	sworn, your answers to my questions are subject to penalties
4	of perjury or making false statements if you do not answer
5	truthfully?
6	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
7	THE COURT: Would you state your full name for the
8	record, please?
9	THE DEFENDANT: My name is Kemo Sylla.
10	THE COURT: Thank you, sir. And can you tell me
11	how old you are?
12	THE DEFENDANT: 34 years old.
13	THE COURT: I'm sorry?
14	THE DEFENDANT: 34.
15	THE COURT: 34 years old. Thank you. And sir, you
16	can have a seat if you'd like. Can you tell me what
17	schooling or education you've had?
18	THE DEFENDANT: I didn't go to a regular school.
19	THE COURT: All right. Did you obtain any sort of
20	education, sir?
21	THE DEFENDANT: I had a little bit just to maintain
22	how to pray and worship. And that's about it.
23	THE COURT: You learned how to pray and worship at
24	a religious school? Is that what you said?
25	THE DEFENDANT: Yes. It's a religious school, but

1	I didn't say that, no.
2	THE COURT: All right, sir. Do you read or
3	write no?
4	THE DEFENDANT: No.
5	THE COURT: All right. Have you been able to
6	communicate with your attorney either in English or with the
7	assistance of an interpreter?
8	THE DEFENDANT: Yes. He tried to explain as much
9	as he can for me to understand. Yes.
10	THE COURT: Do you understand any English, sir?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I understand some.
12	THE COURT: All right. When you've communicated
13	with your attorney, have you communicated in English or with
14	an interpreter?
15	THE DEFENDANT: English.
16	THE COURT: All right. And how long have you been
17	speaking English, sir?
18	THE DEFENDANT: Since I've been in this country.
19	THE COURT: And when was that, sir?
20	THE DEFENDANT: 1998.
21	THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Have you had
22	any difficulty communicating with your lawyer in English?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes. Sometimes. There are
24	some words like he says it's very difficult for me to
25	understand but what he is he is still explaining to me to

the best of his ability for me to understand.

THE COURT: All right. What's going to be important, Mr. Sylla, is that you understand what is in your agreement, your plea agreement, and that you understand what is going on in this proceeding today.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there's anything that you don't understand, you must let me know immediately.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: Otherwise we are going to assume that you do understand what is being said.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: Now may I just ask Mr. Ohnuma-Margulis or -- I'm sorry if I've inverted your name. Margulis-Ohnuma. Have you been able to review the terms of the plea agreement with Mr. Sylla with the assistance of an interpreter or translator?

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Your Honor, no. I did it in English but I spent quite a bit of time on it. He was intimately involved in every stage of the negotiations over it so it's quite a lengthy negotiation. And I'm entirely satisfied that he understands. The legal concepts are hard in any language. I'm entirely satisfied that he understands them as well as any client can under the circumstances.

There was never any --

THE COURT: Well, if he cannot understand English fully, I don't understand how anyone could be satisfied that he understands negotiations or what's in a written document in English, especially if he says he doesn't read English. What I'd like to do is to have you review with the interpreter the terms of the agreement so he does understand.

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Just -- for the record, I'm entirely certain that he does, but I'd be delighted to do that. We have the interpreter here. We can do that.

I've read to him verbatim and when we met in my office over the last several days and several occasions I spoke to him about it in principle as one always does before signing it now. I've read it to him aloud verbatim. The real issue is reading. He's illiterate. It's not an English language problem.

THE COURT: Well, he did say that there are some things that he doesn't understand in English and that he feels that although you have tried to the best of your ability to explain things to him, there are things he still doesn't understand.

I think it would be prudent to have the interpreter review the terms of this agreement with him so that he does understand. Perhaps he can read it out loud to him in his language.

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MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Okay.

1 THE COURT: All right? Ms. Jackson, could you give 2 this to Mr. Margulis-Ohnuma? 3 THE CLERK: Sure. THE COURT: What we're going to do is go off the 4 record. I'll ask the interpreter to kindly read to Mr. Sylla 5 in his native language, please. I have the waiver form if 6 7 he'd like to --8 (Off the record from 3:45 p.m. to 4:19 p.m.) 9 THE CLERK: We're on the record. 10 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Now Mr. Sylla, did you have an opportunity to work with the interpreter and 11 your attorney to have the documents read to you? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 13 14 THE COURT: And just so I'm clear, I want to make 15 sure you've had the plea agreement, superceding information, 16 waiver of indictment and the preliminary order of forfeiture 17 read to you? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes. 19 THE COURT: Did you have any questions or issues 20 that you needed to confer with your attorney about, or are 21 you prepared to go forward? 22 THE DEFENDANT: No questions. 23 THE COURT: All right. And Mr. Margulis-Ohnuma, 24 are you satisfied that your client has had a full opportunity

to have these documents translated and explained to him?

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1	MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Yes, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: All right. All right. Mr. Sylla, are
3	you presently or have you recently been under the care of any
4	physician or a psychiatrist?
5	THE DEFENDANT: No.
6	THE COURT: In the past 24 hours, have you taken
7	any medicine or pills or alcoholic beverages or had any
8	narcotic drugs?
9	THE DEFENDANT: No.
10	THE COURT: Have you ever been hospitalized or
11	treated for any narcotic or alcohol addiction?
12	THE DEFENDANT: No.
13	THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for any
14	mental or emotional problems?
15	THE DEFENDANT: No.
16	THE COURT: Is your mind clear?
17	THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes.
18	THE COURT: Do you understand what is going on in
19	this proceeding, sir?
20	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
21	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sylla, did you have the
22	opportunity to review the superceding information with your
23	attorney and the interpreter?
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25	THE COURT: All right, sir. As you may know, the

superceding information charges you with a felony violation of federal law.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Specifically, you're charged with a Lacey Act violation.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And the superceding information charges that between March 21st and December -- 2006 -- and December 2nd, 2008, within the Eastern District of New York, you knowingly imported, transported, sold, received, acquired and purchased wildlife with a market value of more than \$350, specifically African elephant ivory and that you knew the wildlife was taken, possessed and transported in violation of federal law of the United States, specifically Title 16, U.S. Code Section 1538(c) and 4223, Title 18 U.S. Code Section 545 and Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 23.

In addition, sir, the information seeks criminal forfeiture of all wildlife and the information lists a number of pieces of elephant ivory and in addition to the elephant ivory sought to be forfeited, the information also seeks forfeiture of two vehicles, neither of which are registered to you. Do you understand, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. In addition, I'd like to advise you that you do have a Constitutional right to be

charged by an indictment of a grand jury, but you can waive that right and agree to be charged by an information of the United States Attorney.

Instead of an indictment, the felony charge against you has been brought by the United States Attorney in an information -- a superceding information.

Unless you waive your right to be indicted, you may not be charged with a felony under federal law unless a grand jury finds by return of an indictment that there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed and that you committed that crime.

If you do not waive indictment, the government may present its case to the grand jury and ask the grand jury to indict you.

And now a grand jury is not composed of anyone related to the government or to the Court. Rather, the grand jury is composed of citizens who live in the Eastern District of New York.

A grand jury is composed of at least 16 but not more than 23 people who are citizens of the Eastern District. And at least 12 of those grand jurors must find that there's probable cause to believe that you committed a crime, the crime with which you are charged, before you may be indicted. Now a grand jury might or might not vote to indict you. Do you understand so far?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes. 2 THE COURT: All right. If you waive indictment by 3 the grand jury, this case will proceed against you on the U.S. Attorney's information just as though you had been 4 indicted. 5 Mr. Sylla, have you discussed the matter of waiving 6 7 your right to be indicted by a grand jury with your attorney? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 9 THE COURT: Do you understand that you do have the right to be indicted by a grand jury? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 12 THE COURT: Do you wish to waive your right to be 1.3 indicted by a grand jury? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 15 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sylla, let me just ask 16 if you've signed this waiver of indictment form above the line that says defendant? Is that your signature, sir? 17 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 19 THE COURT: Mr. Ohnuma, before having your client 20 sign this waiver, did you -- are you satisfied that you fully 21 explained to him his right to be indicted? 22 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Yes, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Do you know of any reason why Mr. Sylla 24 should not waive his right to be indicted? 25 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: I do not.

1 THE COURT: All right. The Court finds that Mr. 2 Sylla has signed the waiver and that before doing so he was 3 knowledgeable of his right to be indicted and voluntarily and knowingly waived his right to be indicted and the Court will therefore accept his waiver of his right to be indicted. 5 Now Mr. Sylla, do you have any questions about the 6 7 superceding information that has been brought against you? 8 THE DEFENDANT: No. 9 THE COURT: All right. And I take it you would not like me to read this information to you, but you wish to 10 Is that correct? 11 proceed. 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 13 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Margulis-Ohnuma, have you discussed the matter of pleading guilty with your client? 14 15 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: T have. 16 THE COURT: Does he understand the rights that he would be waiving if he were to plead guilty? 17 18 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: He does, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Is he capable of understanding the 20 nature of the proceedings we are having right now? 21 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Yes. 22 THE COURT: Do you have any doubt as to whether or 23 not Mr. Sylla is competent to plead guilty? 24 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: I have no doubt. 25 THE COURT: Have you advised Mr. Sylla of the

1 maximum and minimum sentence and fine that could be imposed 2 as a result of his quilty plea? 3 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Have you also discussed with him how 4 the sentencing quidelines could be considered in his case? 5 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Yes. 6 7 THE COURT: All right. Have you also discussed with him the advisory nature of those guidelines? 8 9 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Yes. THE COURT: Have you also discussed with him the 10 factors set forth in 3553(a)? 11 12 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Mr. Sylla, you do have the right to counsel as you know and Mr. Margulis-Ohnuma is here with you. 14 15 If you wish to confer with him at any time, you may do so. 16 Just let me know and I'll give you that opportunity. Have you had the chance to discuss your case with Mr. Ohnuma-17 18 Margulis -- Margulis-Ohnuma? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Are you satisfied to have him represent 21 you, sir? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 23 THE COURT: Do you have any questions about the 24 superceding information? 25 THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Sir, you do have the right to plead guilty to the superceding information. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you -- or to the -- or to persist in your plea of not guilty to the indictment in this case. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you persist in your plea of not guilty to the indictment or to the information, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, you're entitled to a speedy and public trial by a jury with the assistance of your counsel on the charges set forth in the superceding information and/or the indictment. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: At the trial you would be presumed to be innocent and the government would have to overcome that presumption and prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt with competent evidence as to each and every one of the elements of the offenses charged in the indictment or the information. You would not have to prove that you were innocent.

If the government failed to prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, the jury would have the duty to find you not guilty. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And that is why sometimes juries will return a not guilty verdict even though the jurors may believe that the defendant on trial probably committed the offenses charged.

When a jury returns a not guilty verdict, they are not necessarily saying that they believe the defendant is innocent, but rather they may be saying they're not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty. Do you understand the difference?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: In the course of the trial the witnesses for the government would have to come to Court and testify in your presence and your attorney would have the right to cross-examine those witnesses and to object to any of the evidence offered against you by the government. Your attorney would also have the right to present evidence and witnesses on your behalf, but your attorney would have no obligation to do so. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: At the trial while you would have the right to testify if you chose to do so, you could not be required to testify.

Under the Constitution of the United States, you may not -- you cannot be compelled to incriminate yourself so if you decided at your trial not to testify, I would instruct

the jury that they could not hold that against you. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty and I accept your guilty plea, you will be giving up your Constitutional right to a jury trial and all the other rights I have just described.

There will be no further trial of any kind and no right to appeal from the judgment of guilt entered against you. You will essentially be convicted based upon your plea of guilty during the proceeding we are having right now and the government will be free of any responsibility to prove anything about what you did in connection with the offense charged in the superceding information or the indictment. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you were to proceed to a trial and were convicted by the verdict of a jury, you would have the right to ask the Court of Appeals to review the legality of all of the proceedings leading up to your conviction.

But when you give a -- when you enter a guilty plea, you are giving up your right to bring any challenge or appeal to your conviction or judgment of guilt because you are substituting your own words for the jury's verdict. Do you understand?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty, I will have to ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are in fact guilty of the offense to which you seek to plead guilty. You will have to answer my questions truthfully and acknowledge your guilt. Thus, you will be giving up your right not to incriminate yourself. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes.

THE COURT: Are you willing to give up your right to a trial and the other rights I have just discussed with you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right, sir. I understand that you have entered into an agreement which we have marked as Court Exhibit No. 1. I'd like to ask you if your signature appears on the last page of this document?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right, sir. Before signing this document, did you have the chance to have this entire agreement translated for you and to discuss the terms with your lawyer?

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Your Honor, could we phrase the question before or since to the defendant?

THE COURT: Since. Since signing -- oh, okay. So

he signed it after -- before?

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: He signed it before. It was then translated to him and he acknowledged his signature after the translation was completed.

THE COURT: All right, sir. Having had this agreement translated and explained to you in your language and having had the opportunity to discuss this with your attorney, do you understand what the terms of this agreement provide?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you, by signing this document, intend to indicate that you both understand it and agree to it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right, sir. Now there is an issue

I wanted to just clear with you. In paragraph 5,

subparagraph (u) on page 7, there is a listing for one lot of
uncut rough diamond crystals.

Do you understand that you are agreeing to forfeit those items as well as the other items listed in paragraph 5 of your agreement, including the elephant ivory and -- yes?

And the vehicles. I take it you have no claim to the vehicles listed in paragraph 5. Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Did you want to say

something?

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MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Yes. In terms of the forfeiture of the diamonds?

THE COURT: Yes?

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Your Honor, I just wanted to make clear and we discussed this with the government that the diamonds he was carrying that day did not belong to him.

They belonged to the mother of his child, Watabamba (ph.).

He's therefore -- he's not -- this -- in the information, the inclusion of those diamonds for informational purposes only, he's not -- he's forfeiting any interest, if any, he would have in those diamonds. He doesn't have an ownership interest in those diamonds.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MARGULIS: So -- but he's not trying to suggest or agree that these were part of any ivory-smuggling scheme or anything else, but the Judge asked us to conclude that he has no interest in those and (inaudible).

THE COURT: All right. I understand. Does -- Mr. Sylla, do you agree that you're just disclaiming any interest in any of the items listed in paragraph 5 and agreeing that as far as your own interest is concerned in any of the pieces of ivory, the two vehicles or the diamonds, you're not asserting a claim and you're agreeing to forfeiture in terms of your own interest. Is that correct?

1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
2	THE COURT: Did you want to add something, Mr.
3	Sinclair?
4	MR. SINCLAIR: Just for the record so it's clear in
5	case this proceeding is ever brought up again in any
6	forfeiture procedures relating to the diamonds, the
7	government has sought to establish an ownership interest by
8	Ms. Watabamba (ph.) and she disavowed any interest when the
9	government did that also. I just put that on the record for
10	completeness, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: All right. Well, I take it the
12	government's either going to proceed with a forfeiture as to
13	those items or that warrant
14	MR. SINCLAIR: Yes. We are going to proceed with
15	respect to the forfeiture of those items, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: All right.
17	MR. SINCLAIR: And we will provide all necessary
18	notice, including individualized notice to Ms. Watabamba
19	(ph.) about the forfeiture procedures.
20	THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Mr. Sylla, do
21	you have any questions so far about what has transpired in
22	this proceeding?
23	THE DEFENDANT: No.
24	THE COURT: I'm next going to advise you of the
25	maximum sentence and fine that could be imposed as a result

of your quilty plea to the superceding information. found at paragraph 1 of your agreement. You face a maximum term of imprisonment of five years and a minimum term of imprisonment of zero years. You face a maximum supervised release term of three years which would follow any term of incarceration.

While you are on supervised release, a Probation Officer will have the authority to supervise your activities and require that you report to him or about your activities. If you do not comply with the terms of your supervised release, you could be sentenced to prison for two years without any credit for time that you've already served in prison and without any credit for time that you have already served on supervised release.

In addition, you face a \$250,000 fine or the greater of twice the gross gain or twice the gross loss as a result from your offense. In addition, you face a \$100 mandatory special assessment which generally must be paid by the time you are sentenced and you face deportation from the United States.

In addition, as we discussed, you face the forfeiture, your interest -- the forfeiture of your interest in the items set forth in your plea agreement. Do you understand?

> THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, the United States Sentencing Commission has issued guidelines for judges to follow in determining a sentence in a criminal case.

The Supreme Court has decided that those guidelines are not mandatory but rather they are advisory. The guidelines provide a range of sentence within the statutory minimum and statutory maximum and I will be required to consider those guidelines as well as factors set forth in Title 18 U.S. Code Section 3553 before arriving at a sentence for you.

Your agreement at paragraph 2 sets forth the government's estimated adjusted offense level as a level 20 which carries a range of imprisonment between 33 and 41 months assuming that you have no prior convictions.

In addition, paragraph 12 of your agreement provides that if certain other individuals pled guilty by March 31st, 2010 specifically Amade Zambuda and Drissa Diane, that you will -- the government will ask me to give you an additional one-level reduction in your offense level to a level 19 and that will carry a range of imprisonment between 30 months and 37 months, again assuming that you will be sentenced with a criminal history category of 1.

Have you discussed this particular provision with your lawyer, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes.

THE COURT: All right. In addition, at paragraph 4 of your agreement, you are agreeing that you will not appeal or otherwise challenge your conviction or your sentence if I impose a sentence of 41 months or less.

Do you understand that you are waiving your right to appeal any sentence of 41 months or less?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. The answer was yes. I know.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Do you understand that the Court -- that I will not be able to determine your sentence until after the Probation Department prepares what is called a pre-sentence report and you and your attorney are given the opportunity to review the report and to object to any of the facts reported by the Probation Department?

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: Do you also understand, sir, that after I consider the sentencing guidelines I do have the authority to impose a sentence that is more or less severe than that called for by the sentencing guidelines?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Margulis-Ohnuma, are you in general agreement with the government's estimated offense levels and

range of sentence as set forth in the agreement?

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MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: No, Your Honor. I'm not.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: I anticipate a <u>Fatico</u> hearing on several of the factual issues set forth there.

THE COURT: All right. So it's your view that the value of the ivory may affect the offense level and range of sentence?

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Yes, and as well as the aggravated role adjustment that the government -- that we will be contesting. Now might be an appropriate time to comment on the superceding information I want to put on the record --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: -- before he allocutes. I think it would be -- which is the superceding information sets forth with specificity a date of March 21st, 2006 at the beginning of the violation and I think that date corresponds with evidence relating to an ivory shipment that the government thinks was proceeding to a part of the defendant's conduct in this case.

And we'll be contesting that. I just don't want the information, his plea -- the plea of guilty to the information to that particular date on it to the year -- to be thought that it includes that particular act. So he'll be

pleading as a whole that the dates are approximate and inclusive.

1.3

We have no problem with that, but I just don't -and but we -- the government and I have discussed the
appropriate way to handle this. I think with that
stipulation he'll go ahead and enter the plea to the
information as it stands.

MR. SINCLAIR: Your Honor, just to be clear, there's no stipulation, obviously. We understand that that's the defendant's position with respect to the March 21st, 2006 shipment.

Similarly, we understand that the defendant understands that the government's position is that the shipment is attributable to the defendant and we intend at the <u>Fatico</u> hearing to demonstrate to the Court by a preponderance of the evidence that in fact he is in part responsible for the importation of that ivory in addition to domestic sales of ivory which will constitute the basis for his plea today and that as a part of that continuing course of conduct, both the importation of ivory and the eventual domestic sales of ivory, that the defendant should be sentenced based on those factors.

In addition to the importation and the domestic sales of ivory, the government also expects at the Fatico hearing that we will introduce evidence of his

supervision of people as the ivory was being imported specifically with respect to Mfopa Yacouba who testified at a deposition hearing the Court has as well as Sadu (ph.) Fonbotmun (ph.) based on Mfopa's testimony.

So those will be the bases of the government's submission to the Court to accept both the 12-point enhancement for the market value of the ivory as well as the two-point enhancement for the aggravating supervisory role.

Obviously, we have reserved our right to introduce any other evidence that would also support those enhancements as set forth in the plea agreement.

THE COURT: All right. So you're going to be seeking a two-point for the aggravating supervisory role?

MR. SINCLAIR: That's correct, Your Honor.

Mr. Sylla understands that even though his attorney -- your attorney disagrees with the government's estimated adjusted offense level and the range of sentence that ultimately I'll have to decide what those numbers are and if I come out with a different calculation and a different -- that is, a different adjusted offense level and range of sentence, that will not be a basis for you to withdraw your guilty plea. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Now do you have any

1 questions that you would like to ask me about your rights or 2 the charges or anything else relating to this proceeding? 3 THE DEFENDANT: No. THE COURT: All right. Do you understand that 4 parole has been abolished and if you are sentenced to prison 5 you will not be released on parole? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 8 THE COURT: All right, sir. I will have the right 9 to accept your guilty plea based upon the proceeding we are having right now without hearing anything more from you. And 10 if I do accept your guilty plea today after I hear from you, 11 you may not change your mind. Do you understand? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes. 13 14 THE COURT: Are you ready to plead, sir? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Margulis-Ohnuma, do you know of any reason why Mr. Sylla should not plead guilty? 17 18 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: No, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Are you aware of any viable legal 20 defenses that are causing you to counsel to Mr. Sylla not to 21 proceed with his guilty plea? 22 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: I'm not aware of any 23 defenses. No, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sylla, sir, what is 25 your plea?

1	THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
2	THE COURT: Are you making the plea of guilty
3	voluntarily and of your own free will?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or forced you
6	to plead guilty?
7	THE DEFENDANT: No.
8	THE COURT: Other than the agreement with the
9	government, has anyone made any promises that have caused you
10	to plead guilty?
11	THE DEFENDANT: No.
12	THE COURT: Did anyone make any promise to you
13	about what your sentence will be?
14	THE DEFENDANT: No.
15	THE COURT: At this time, Mr. Sylla, I'd like to
16	ask you to tell me in your own words what you did in
17	connection with the acts that are charged in your superceding
18	indictment. I'm sorry. Superceding information.
19	THE DEFENDANT: Uh-huh.
20	THE COURT: Would you speak here?
21	THE DEFENDANT: I have ivory in the United States.
22	I know it's foreign, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: All right, sir. Did you let me just
24	ask you the approximate range of dates as charged and I
25	understand what your lawver said about March 21, 2006. But

1 let's accept for purposes of the plea that these are 2 approximate ranges of dates. Starting March 21, 2006 through 3 December 2nd, 2008. Now did you knowingly import, transport, sell, receive, acquire and purchase wildlife, that is, 4 elephant ivory from Africa during that time frame, sir? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 6 7 THE COURT: And did that elephant ivory from Africa have a market value of more than \$350? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: I bought it here. THE COURT: You bought the ivory here? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Here. Yes. 11 THE COURT: All right. Do you know if the value --12 13 did you pay more than \$350 --THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 15 THE COURT: -- for the African ivory? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Do you know how much it was that you 17 paid or what the value was of the ivory that you purchased? 18 19 THE DEFENDANT: No. I don't remember -- know how 20 much. 2.1 THE COURT: You don't remember? 22 THE DEFENDANT: But I know it's more than \$350. 23 THE COURT: All right. Now did you know at the 24 time you purchased this African elephant ivory that doing so 25 was in violation of federal -- well, United States laws? Did

you know that it was illegal in the United States to do that?

To buy African elephant ivory when you did that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you this, sir.

Did you -- do you also agree to forego or to give up any
interest you may have in the pieces of African elephant ivory
set forth at paragraph 5 of your agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you also agree to give up any interest you may or may not have in the two vehicles and the uncut rough diamonds that are listed in paragraph 5 of your agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Sinclair and Ms. Reddy, are there
-- is there anything else you would like to hear from Mr.
Sylla regarding his allocution?

MR. SINCLAIR: Your Honor, we believe that the defendant still needs to allocute that he in fact knew the reason why it was illegal to sell the ivory here in the United States is because he knew it had been illegally imported which is consistent with the charge.

THE COURT: I think he said he had purchased it, not sold it.

MR. SINCLAIR: He did say that he purchased it, but he purchased it knowing that it had been illegally imported

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is the critical part, I believe, that's the element --
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                  THE COURT: All right.
 3
                  MR. SINCLAIR: -- still. We also have not yet
 4
        established a venue.
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                  THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sylla, when you
        purchased this African elephant ivory, did you know that it
 6
 7
        had been imported into the United States illegally?
 8
                  THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 9
                  THE COURT: And can you tell me where you engaged
        in the conduct of selling the African elephant ivory?
10
                  MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Can I have one moment, Your
11
12
        Honor?
                  THE COURT: Yes.
13
             (Counsel and the defendant confer.)
14
15
                  MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Your Honor, I'd prefer that
16
        my client not answer that question and the government will
        proffer and establish the element.
17
18
                  THE COURT: Well, may I ask another question?
19
        Sylla, did you know if this African elephant ivory was
        imported through J.F.K. Airport?
20
21
                  THE DEFENDANT: I don't know.
22
                  THE COURT: You don't know?
23
                  THE DEFENDANT:
                                 No.
24
                  THE COURT: All right. I guess I'll hear from the
25
        government, then.
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MR. SINCLAIR: Yes. The government's proffer would be that the ivory that the defendant sold as part of this continuing course of conduct as well as other ivory that he received in the course of this conduct was imported through John F. Kennedy Airport in Queens. Therefore, the government believes that there's sufficient venue here to proceed.

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: And we don't -- for the record, we don't dispute that. It's just that he doesn't have personal knowledge of it and I don't think he's required to for venue purposes.

MR. SINCLAIR: And, Your Honor, if the defendant wished to waive venue, of course the defendant could do that knowingly also. We do not need to have established venue here for the Court to accept the plea.

THE COURT: Well, is Mr. Sylla aware that he has --well, that he may waive venue if he wishes to do so? The government has -- is prepared to prove that the ivory was imported through J.F.K. Airport here in Queens, New York, but he may also if you wish to do so, you may waive any objection that you may have to venue.

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Let me just explain that to him, Your Honor --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: -- with the interpreter. (Counsel and the defendant confer.)

1 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Your Honor, Mr. Sylla advised me that he does understand that and he wishes to waive venue. 2 3 THE COURT: He does wish to waive? MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Yes, Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: All right. Is there anything else the government would like to hear from Mr. Sylla regarding his 6 7 allocution at this time? 8 MR. SINCLAIR: Nothing further from the government, 9 Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Margulis-Ohnuma, is 10 there anything you'd like to add on behalf of your client to 11 12 his allocution? 13 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Thank you, Your Honor. No. THE COURT: Mr. Sylla, based upon the information 14 15 given to me, I find that you are acting voluntarily, that you 16 fully understand your rights and the consequences of your plea and that there is a factual basis to your plea of guilty 17 18 to the superceding information. 19 I therefore will accept your plea of guilty to the 20 superceding information. I'd like you to cooperate with the 21 Probation Officer in the preparation of your pre-sentence 22 report. 23 We have scheduled your sentencing date for 24 August 30th, 2010 at 2:00 p.m. and I would ask the parties to

please follow Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 32 in

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providing any objections to the P.S.R.

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The defense should provide any objections to the Probation Department, the government and the Court within two weeks of receipt of the P.S.R. The government will respond within two weeks thereafter and you should make sure that the Court and the Probation Office all get courtesy copies of your submissions. You need not file them on E.C.F.

In addition with respect to your sentencing submissions or any motions, the defendant shall serve and file those by E.C.F. no later than August 6th. The government will respond by August 13th and any reply will be submitted by the defendant by August 19th.

Now those should be submitted by E.C.F., courtesy copies provided to the Court and to Probation and we will see you for sentencing August 30th at 2:00 p.m.

In addition at the defendant's request we're going to schedule a <u>Fatico</u> hearing to discuss the issues regarding Mr. Sylla's role in the offense as well as the value of the ivory that he was involved in selling as part of this -- his plea.

We have asked that the parties -- the defendant submit papers by June 1, 2010, the government respond by June 8th, 2010 and any reply by the defendant be submitted by June 11th, 2010. Please provide courtesy copies to the Court of your submissions. Hard copies to our chambers.

1 In addition, as I said, we'll have the Fatico 2 hearing June 21 at 10:00 a.m. Is there anything else I 3 should address? 4 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Yes, Your Honor. A couple of 5 small things. THE COURT: All right. 6 7 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: I'm sorry. My schedule 8 doesn't go out that far, but I'm pretty sure I'm away the 9 last two weeks of August so I'm not sure that date's going to work. 10 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: I don't mind using it as a holding date to see what goes forward. 1.3 14 THE COURT: All right. Well, you -- once you get a 15 firmer view of your scheduling, you can always ask us to 16 adjourn --17 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Okay. 18 THE COURT: -- the sentencing date. 19 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Thank you, Judge. 20 THE COURT: All right. 21 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: And in terms of the Fatico 22 submission -- well, actually (indiscernible). It's my 23 practice in sentencing memoranda usually to include quite 24 personal, you know, emotional information that I think would

25

be inappropriate to file by E.C.F. and would ask for leave to

just serve copies on the government and the Court instead of filing them --

THE COURT: Well, I think you could file those so that they would be visible only to the government and the Court and you if you wanted to do it that way. That way the record would be complete. I mean, at some point there's a good --

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Yes.

THE COURT: -- possibility someone's going to be reviewing my sentencing so I would want them -- the record to be complete.

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Okay. I'll see if I can do that. I mean, I think it's actually just not in the -- it involves submitting them to the Clerk's Office and not E.C.F., then. And file with the Clerk's Office. I'll figure out what the Clerk's Office would want.

MR. SINCLAIR: Just in abundance of clarity, any submission to the Court for sentencing purposes is publicly -- it's a public document. The government takes it as it should be filed on E.C.F. unless there's a specific reason why a particular document shouldn't be. But simply emotional import is not a basis to exclude it from the record.

THE COURT: I mean, the kinds of exceptions that we make are medical -- confidential medical information. That

would definitely be something that would be appropriately redacted, but did you have an example? I'm sorry.

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MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: No. Yes. That was my example. A HIPAA violation, you know, for some things. But in this case, Mr. Sylla is a refugee and came here -- was a refugee as a child and serious war-time atrocities that are, you know, don't need to be spread on the -- I mean, easily available on E.C.F. and the public record and therefore my usual practice is to submit them directly to the Court at the Clerk's Office. Which is, you know --

THE COURT: You know, I have had other defendants ask for consideration because of the experience with war-time atrocities and it hasn't ever been under any sort of protection, but I would encourage you to work that out with Mr. Sinclair.

I do think that except for personal identifying information of that in sense of health information generally, that kind of information would be protected, but I would hope that you two could work that out and I have also seen it done that it can be filed in a way that would be accessible only to the counsel and the Court. But I'll leave that to you to try to work out.

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Okay.

THE COURT: All right?

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: And the last question is I

discussed this briefly before the hearing with Mr. Sinclair and I just want to make sure the Court is in agreement.

In terms of the -- of our <u>Fatico</u> submission, we will be responding to the guideline calculation set forth in the plea agreement and provide, I guess, by affidavit our view of the facts, in terms of the amounts (inaudible) of the facts and his role in the events. And I suppose that affidavit if necessary and then we would expect a response, I guess, similarly by affidavit from the government. Well, we could proffer the (indiscernible) and then we would offer testimony at the hearing, if necessary. Is that, I mean, again I'm asking for guidance.

THE COURT: Well, for my purposes the more I understand going into it I think the better it is for me. I mean, I would like to have as much information as possible going into the hearing. But --

MR. SINCLAIR: The government will not be submitting affidavits to our witnesses in advance or at least not as law enforcement witnesses that we put on the stand.

We will, however, provide the Court with both exhibits as well as the government's position on all of these materials in advance of the eventual <u>Fatico</u> hearing. And as the Court has done in the past, I was operating under the assumption that the Court would narrow the issues to the extent that the Court feels as though it is prepared to make

findings on certain issues and not other issues and give us guidance as to what at the <u>Fatico</u> hearing the Court wishes to hear evidence on. Obviously, we'll present evidence on everything to be put in our submission.

THE COURT: Well, as I understand it, the two issues are the role on the offense and the value of the ivory that Mr. Sylla has admitted to selling. Is that correct?

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Well, yes. The problem is it's not just the value as to Mr. Diane's plea or anything. It's a discussion of the market value of the particular ivory. That's not the issue. The issue is which sales he was actually involved in and which he wasn't.

I can tell you right now he admits to the ivory that was seized from his home and to certain other sales (indiscernible) submission. But he doesn't admit to the large amount -- hundreds of thousands of dollars that the government has tied to him.

We don't think it -- that there's evidence of that. To the extent there may be, I think Mr. Sylla may testify as to his actions in order to demonstrate to the Court that he was not a knowing participant in either of those transactions. So that's what we foresee and I just want to make sure that we do it in as orderly a fashion as possible.

THE COURT: Well, I guess I'm having trouble understanding what the issue would be, then. You would set

forth what you're willing to --

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MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: I mean, it would make more sense for me for the government to set forth its submission first. I understand --

THE COURT: Well, why don't I do it this way? Why don't we have simultaneous submissions, then? Do you want to do it that way? That both the government and the defendant will submit on June 1st and then you'll have the opposition by both parties by June 8th and then a final chance to reply?

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: I think that would be better. I think one issue, Your Honor, will be the credibility of the cooperator that will be -- there's no reason I can't respond by within a week but I'll be doing a lot of the work beforehand and we'll be attacking the credibility of the cooperator.

THE COURT: Was the cooperator going to be testifying or are we going to be relying on his deposition?

MR. SINCLAIR: The government --

THE COURT: Assuming that that's the same person?

MR. SINCLAIR: Yes. We are speaking of the same person, Your Honor -- the person who was the co-conspirator. We have continued in our efforts to get him to come to the United States.

I think that we've already made a submission to the Court updating the Court that he's declined our very informal

request through his counsel. We have continued through diplomatic means to try to get him present by a May 3rd trial date which we were anticipating.

I'm not overly hopeful that that should be successful because there's no legal process to make him come here which is something that we contemplated at the time of the deposition.

So in all likelihood we will proceed with the deposition testimony which was in the update and which the government plans to submit to the Court so that Your Honor may review that in advance and make whatever rulings the Court prepares to make based on the credibility of the witness at the deposition.

THE COURT: All right. So I think the best way may be to -- is to have simultaneous submissions, back and forth, back and forth. Maybe you don't need the third opportunity for reply, but I'll leave that as an option if you do want to make a reply.

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Your Honor, if I may?

Perhaps we can just make simultaneous submissions on the first, May 11th and skip out the middle date?

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SINCLAIR: I think that's a good idea and that I would --

THE COURT: All right.

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                  MR. SINCLAIR: -- appreciate the ten days.
 2
                  THE COURT: All right.
 3
                  MR. SINCLAIR: But we should also have a reply
        date, then, I guess for the following week.
 4
                  THE COURT: For a reply?
 5
                  MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Oh --
 6
 7
                  MR. SINCLAIR: An optional reply.
 8
                  THE COURT: The hearing's the 21st. I would like
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        some time to review the papers. I guess we can give you one
        other date.
10
                  MR. SINCLAIR: My suggestion was originated to try
11
        to cut out the third --
12
                  THE COURT: Yes.
13
                  MR. SINCLAIR: -- submission. That's -- we can go
14
15
        with these days, Your Honor, if that's easier for the Court.
16
                  THE COURT: Do you have any objection to those
        dates? I mean, I said --
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18
                  MR. SINCLAIR: -- the possibility that this is the
19
        third submission, so we can keep the dates as they are.
20
        Without having a third --
21
                  THE COURT: Keep them as they are? All right.
22
        June 1st, June 8th and June 11th. Okay. We'll keep it like
23
        that. All right. Thank you. Yes?
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                  MR. SINCLAIR: One last request is that the Court
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        enter the preliminary order of forfeiture.
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1 MR. SINCLAIR: Okay. 2 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: No objection. 3 THE COURT: All right. Can you give this -- oh, 4 yes, you did. All right. Mr. Sylla, the government has asked for the Court to sign a preliminary order of forfeiture 5 regarding the items that were specified in your plea 6 7 agreement at paragraph 5 and your attorney -- I just want to confirm there is no objection to -- did you have any 8 9 objection to this? 10 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: No, objection, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. All right. Is there 11 anything else? I've gone ahead and signed it. Would you 12 like this? 1.3 14 MR. SINCLAIR: No, Your Honor. The government's 15 request is that the Clerk file --16 THE COURT: All right. 17 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: -- all of the preliminary 18 orders of forfeiture. It's for the purpose of I quess 19 obscuring the Court's signature --20 THE COURT: All right. 21 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: -- which only the Court can 22 do as well as the information and waiver. 23 THE COURT: Okay. We have your agreement now. 24 MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: I think that one, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you. Thank

	44
1	you, sir.
2	MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Thank you, Your Honor.
3	MR. SINCLAIR: Thank you, Judge.
4	(Proceedings concluded at 5:08 p.m.)
5	I, CHRISTINE FIORE, court-approved transcriber and
6	certified electronic reporter and transcriber, certify that
7	the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official
8	electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-
9	entitled matter.
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11	Christine Lione
12	April 28, 2010
13	Christine Fiore, CERT
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